quired for a choice of anything. Twelve States had no representatives at all. They were Arizona, Kansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, South Carolina and Vermont. The report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted and E. Gerry Brown, the chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recred the selection of Thomas M. Patterson, the editor of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, as permanent chairman, and J. H. Curran of Kansas, D. O. Vincent of Colorado and William M. Seischer of Pennsylvania for permanent secretaries

CHAIRMAN PATTERSON TELLS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

As this report was read Mr Patterson got up and made his way to the platform. Mr Patterson, was down for a speech. It may have been only a coincidence, but it was a fact that for the next hour the roof of the tent was more billowy than it had been the previous hour. It rolled and tossed like the waves in a storm. Now and then it rolled and tossed so hard that a stake which held it would hop up and down.

Mr. Patterson started in as every other Pop who speaks starts in by giving the history of the Populist party. Then he salled into Grover Cleveland. Speaking of Mr. Cleveland's last term he said.

who speaks starts may be salled into Grover Cleveland. Speaking of Mr. Clevelands last term he said:

"Almost before Mr. Cleveland had been a month in office he issued his cail for an extra bession of Congress for the avowed purpose of wiping from the statute books the last letter of law that gave existence to the metal money of the Constitution and for the purpose of basing all money upon the gold standard, ultimately to retire the greenbacks and to transform the issuing power of money from Congress to private corporations which, by the law, would have the power to control the volume of money and to bring on path and because the money volume as it might serve their selfish interests. I was in beasting on during that memorable struggle. I saw a Congress which, when it convened, was in both branches devoted to the maintenance of the bi-metallic system of money, gradually and surely transformed into the serfs of Wall Street, by the smiles and the blundishments of the Federal President, by the proline use of public patronage, by offers to bestow the control of offices in the distribution of patronage, and that majority for bimetallism was fradulently transformed into a majority who obeyed the command of Wall Street through its agent, then President of the United States. During that controversy and immediately that was sown in 1892 commenced to bear fruit and to show that fruit in most of the Southern States.

"The masses of the Democratic party were "They be-

thereafter, the seed of the people's party that was sown in 1892 commenced to bear fruit and to show that fruit in most of the Southern States.

"The masses of the Democratic party were true to the teachings of Jefferson. They believed in the right of self-government and in the power of the people to manage their own money system and the volume thereof. These men, witnessing the departure of their leaders from the foundation tenets of their party, commenced to abandon it by scores and hundreds and thousands, until, by 1895, the People's party had carried Alabama in two successful elections, though they were defrauded of the results of their victories. The People's party had carried Arkansas, had threatened the dominion of the Democracy in the State of Mississippi. In the State of South Carolina so radical had become its progress that Tillman was compelled to retain the name of Democracy through the subterfuge of christening the party in that State the Jeffersonian Democracy and coming out in open conflict with the leaders of the party that had represented it upon the floor of the Democratic Convention in 1892. It was then that the Democratic leaders of the South took fright, it was then that they recognized the growing strength and the determined spirit of the new party. To check its progress, to retain their power, they called the convention at Memphis and there they threw off the yoke of Wall Street, they abandoned Cleveland and denounced him. They promultanted a platform of principles that practically assumed the championship and the chief features of the People's party platform of 1892 and thus prepared to enter the contest in the coming National Convention for supremacy within their party. In 1898 the Democratic National Convention convened. Never was there a majority of men more determined and resolute. The evil genius of Cleveland had been banished; the spirit of Populism sat upon their throne and in their convention and under the name of Democracy they commenced a contest for Populis principles to embod

"POPS" ENJOY THIS.

When Mr. Patterson got this far he had his audichee in an uproar of enthusiasm, and his pleture of how the Populists had captured the Democracy and could be paraded around as their victim, their enthusiasm knew no bounds Mr. Patterson devoted the next half hour of his speech to the flon. William J. Bryan. In conclusion he said:

"What has occurred since 1898? Now. Mr. Bryan, nolding aloft the flaming sword of

clusion he said:

"What has occurred since 1898? Now, Mr. Bryan, nolding aloft the flaming sword of Truth and Justice of Populistic measures and Populistic principles, is received as a conquering hero in every section of the Union. Now he is recognized as being a statesman par excellence. Now it is conceded that he is safe and conservative; now the brightest and purest lights of the Republican party are willing to be led by him in the fight for the liberty of other people, and to prevent their subjugation which will end in the subjugation of the American people. [Applause.] Now, when the Democratic Convention begins and before this convention adjourns he will be by acclamation made the candidate for President of the United States by this convention assembled. [Applause.] He is recognized as being not only safe and conservative, but as the true successor in Republican spirit, in the love of people and in defence of people's rights, of Thomas Jefferson. Who can question success in the contest that is before him? He is not only a statesman but he, in my judgment, is the purest man in life and thought that ever acquired considerable prominence before the American people. [Applause.] A great statesman, a moral man, incapable of a mean act or a mean thought, representing all that is hopeful and glorious and patriotic in the American people and in the American system, it is impossible, my fellow delegates, that he should be otherwise than successful.

Mr. Patterson took the gavel, of course, when he finished talking. His success as a speechmaker had aroused the envy of the Kansas delegation and they insisted that the permanent Secretary from Kansas had a right to be heard, too, so Permanent Secretary Curran jumped to the floor and made a speech. After that there came the inevitable presentation of a gavel. The presentation was made by Gov. Povnter of Nebraska, and he said it was made by a boy named. McReynolds, in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, and it was agenuine 16 to 1 gavel, for it had seventeen kinds of w

At the conclusion of the presentation Mr. Patterson announced, "The band will play a tune," and the band, sizing up the situation, played "We Wont Go Home Till Morning."

PUTILE CONFERENCE ON THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

After the tune Gen Weaver of Iowa got the floor and announced that there were a number of gentlemen connected with the convention who requested that the chairman or a part of each delegation should meet in secret confer-

who requested that the chairman or a part of each delegation should meet in secret conference at Germania Hall immediately at the close of the session.

That stirred up the crowd. E Gerry Brown jumped clear off the floor as he shouted: "Before the gentleman makes any such request as that I desire to ask him what is the object of this conference. I know what is going on and if there is going to be any such conference as he suggests, why we want to have a conference ourselves."

Gen. Weaver shouted back: "There will be nothing done at the conference that will bind the delegates who attend it."

At this point there were no less than eleven delegates on their feet, all demanding to be heard, and Gen. Weaver shouted: "I have no doubt the sentleman knows what the conference is for, and I have no objection to stating it. I am honest with you people. You know I have never tried to hide anything from you."

I will "said Gen. Weaver, thus urged. "We

on, tell us about it.

"I wili," said Gen. Weaver, thus urged. "We want to hold this conference so that we can avoid any difference of opinion here and any wrangle over a most important matter about which we have been talking for the last two or

writing over a most important matter about which we have been talking for the last two or three days. We want to confer, we want to get together, heart to heart and hand to hand, and nothing will be done that is not authorized by all the delegations.

Amid the demands of a scote of "Pops" to be permitted to let off speeches Gen. Weaver took his seat and the report of the committee on rules was rendered. That report was printed in The Sux yesterday. During the rumpus that had followed the announcement of Gen. Weaver's conference there was one "Pon" more persistent than others, a red-and-white whiskered man who had maintained hisplace on the floor and who had not been downed.

"What's the gentleman's name?" demanded the chairman at last.

"Plinder," roared the old man, "Blinder of Pennsylvania, and I want to move you that pending the hour of adjournment we be entertained by the band."

Whereat there were shouts of "Simpson, Simpson" and "Pettigrew," The sockless one was off with his committee and to avoid further trouble the morning session was adjourned.

The conference that took place in dermania Hall was stormy. It was very evident from the first that there could be no agreement and that the question as to whether there would have to be fought out in the convention. Senator Alen of Nebraska, who was opposed to a nomination, made a speech, and Senator Ruller of North Carolina, who feared the death of the "Pop" party and incidentally feared that he might not go back to the United States Senate, made a seorching speech in reply. There were twenty speeches made in addition and various gentlemen intimated that various other gentlemen were no gentlemen. The intimations

WOMEN DELEGATES GET A CHANCE TO TALK. WOMEN DELEGATES GET A CHANCE TO TALE.

The "Pops" didn't have time to get their dinner even before it was time for the alternoon
session. When that time came Mr. Willis Abbott had but just finished the editing of the
platform that the convention was to adopt and
had turned it over to a typewriter. When on
the reassembling of the convention the report
of the platform committee was called for it was
the forthermism. mot forthcoming Mrs. Bigelow of Lincoln, Neb , a woman's suf-

fragist, got permission to make a speech and she whooped it up for Bryan and she said in the course of her remarks that we of Nebraska have got it into our heads that there is nothing in Minnesota but one grand magnificent

in Minnesota but one grand magnificent Towne.

Whereat the convention whooped it up for excongressman Towne, and if that gentleman had been around it is not unlikely that he would have been able to repeat the performance of Mr. Bryan in Chicago in 1896, when he swept the Democratic Convention off its feet.

Mrs. Bigelow pictured the White House with "Mark Hanna in command, with Wall Street and Lombard Street at his back," and she declared: "If you men can't take hold of this question and settle it right, for Heaven's sake turn it over to us women, and we'll settle it. Go home and organize your women and we'll show you, we'll elect Bryan.

When Mrs. Bigelow had finished there was a demand from the Kansas delegation that Delegate Furster, known at conventions as the "human fog horn." should be appointed Reading Secretary. "The human fog horn " protested, but he had to take the Job. There was another demand of the report of the Committee on Platform. One of the members of the committee said.

"Jerry Simpson's got it, Mr. Chairman, and we can't find him."

"Will the band please play a tune?" asked the Chairman again and the leader saw his opportunity and played. "Father, Dear Father,

the Chairman again and the leader saw his op-portunity and played "Father, Dear Father, Come Home to Me Now," following it up, with "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?"
"Sockless Jerry" was still wandering when
the band was through and Eva McDonald
Valesch of the District of Columbia was trotted
out and told what a wicked thing it was for the
United States Government to have sent troops
to Idaho to suppress the striking miners out
there.

to idaho to suppress the striking miners out there.

The convention approved her. The moment she had finished a lank Kansan leaped up and shouted: "You people are bringing out your women and letting them speak pieces. I want to tell you that Kansas has got a woman that we are proud of and want her to make a speech. We want Annie Diggs to talk."

"Diggs, Diggs, Diggs," shouted the crowd and at just that moment Jerry Simpson was found and made his way to the platform. He was not shaved and he looked as though he had been having a tussle with somebody. The crowd changed its cry to "Simpson, Simpson" Jerry smiled all over his face as he stepped forward and a nounced that the platform was ready and that Mr. Jillette would read it. Mr. Jillette started in to read it, but the roars for Simpson kept up, and it was several minutes before he could make himself heard.

After the reading the "Sockless One" moved the adoption of the platform and there was a wild whoop as it went through. PLATFORM ADAPTED WITH A WHOOP.

wild whoop as it went through.

BRYAN IS NOMINATED.

Then the convention settled back and the chairman announced that it was time to nominate candidates, and recognized Senator Allen who was to nominate Mr Bryan. Senator Allen posed for a moment, and viewed his audience. "There is but one name," he said, "in the hearts of the American people and one name on the lips of the people for President of the United States, and in the man whose name I am about to mention there is embodied all that is good in the American citizen, all that is pure and all that is lofty. He is a statesman of ripe experience, a philosopher and orator without a peer on this or any other continent. Fearless and wedded to the interests of this nation, he would make an ideal President of these United States. Since the election of 1896 but one name has been connected with the candidacy for that office. This man is the embodiment of all that opposes plutocracy, the embodiment of all that opposes plutocracy, the embodiment of all that opposes greed. He is in my judgment clearly the greatest American citizen of the age. As an orator, a statesman and scholar he is the equal of Webster and of Clay, if he is not their superior. He was a Nebraskan, he belongs to the world at this time and without further discussion, and without further description of this magnificent man, this matchless statesman, here and orator, I will place before you the name of William Jennings Bryan."

There was just one whoop when Senator Allen let out his secret and it lasted exactly seven seconds.

Gen. Weaver got the floor next and in seconding the name of Bryan he declared that BRYAN IS NOMINATED.

let out his secret and it lasted exactly seven seconds.

Gen. Weaver got the floor next and in seconding the name of Bryan he declared that America had produced many great statesmen, but there were three who were greater than all the others. They were Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and William Jennings Bryan. We can say of him with Homer. Behold the nation in the man comprised."

Next came Jerry Simpson, who whooped it up for Bryan and pictured him as the only living being in whom was embodied intelligence sufficient to represent the people in the struggle for human rights and the advance of good governme t on the face of the earth. After Jerry came G. F. Washburn, who declared that Bryan had the leadership of Jefferson, the heroism of Jackson and the magnetism of Lincoln.

ernme ton the face of the earth. After Jerry came G. F. Washburn, who declared that Bryan had the leadership of Jefferson, the heroism of Jackson and the magnetism of Lincoln.

And after him came "Cyclone" Davis's name brought more enthusiasm even than had been produced when the name of the candidate was mentioned. The people stood on chairs and howled and roared. Hats were thrown in the air; the women got excited as the tall, lank Texan "Cyclone" made his way to the platform. Davis is an emotional man. He has the voice of a Methodist parson, the enthusiasm of a religious fanatic, and when he starts out things are bound to move swiftly. For five minutes he had the convention by the ears. He almost drew tears with his description of a baby born to-day with a \$500 debt on its shoulders. His idea was that a baby born under the present money system was tied with this debt and he described the struggles it would have to go through. Finally he declared:

Triends, Texas is a Bryan club with 250,000 majority. We are ready to give our votes again; yea more, we are ready to give our votes again; yea more, we are ready to give our votes again; yea more, we are ready to worship at his shrine and give to him the hot blossoms of a noble surrender as the only hope, the only salvation of this nation. They say that the occupant of the White House is the Napoleon of the Republican party. Perhaps he is. You recall Napoleon made a great dash in the Orient. He didn't succeed over there and just a few months after that at Waterloo he met his Wellington Friends, next November, William Jennings Bryan will be McKinley's Wellington."

There was another great whoop up for the "Cyclone" when he finished and then Senator Butter had his turn at praising Bryan. He said: "There are times when the human tongue can grow eloquent in painting the sterling worth of some great character whose virtues are not fully known to the world, but when the duty is devolved upon any man to attempt to express with human tongue anything to add to the greatness,

speech.

He was followed by A. B. Olds of Pennsylvania, who is 30 years old and voted for Henry
Clav. Jerry Simpson introduced him. Olds
said: "I went 1,000 miles to vote for Henry
Clay," and hel proceeded poetically: "I have
now come 1,000 miles to vote for William Jennings."

now come jow lines to the control of the conding speeches, and Senator Allen moved that the rules be suspended and that Bryan be nominated by acclamation. That was at 4:30 o'clock. The crowd jumped up, threw hats in the air, waved handkerchiefs and umbrellas and coats, and the deed was accomplished. The chapting lasted several minutes. The cheering lasted several minutes.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ROW BREAKS OUT. There was an ominous silence following it as Charman Patterson announced. The next order of business reads as follows: To take action on the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

vention."

And then the fight of the convention was on. For five minutes there were yells for Pettigrew and a score or more of delegates were on their feet commanding the chairman to listen to

feet commanding the chairman to listen to them.

Finally E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts got recognition and said: "Mr. Chairman, I move you that this convention proceed to nominate a Vice-President of the United States by ballot."

There was a roar, "I second it," and then Senator Butler was recognized. He seconded the motion. There were loud calls for the question, but a second Massachusetts man, Washburn, got the floor and moved as a substitute a resolution providing for the bargain-counter plan told of in The Sun the other day, whereby a job lot of "Pops" should be put up and taken to Kansas City for the Democrats to choose from.

to Kansas City for the Democrats to choose from.

He had hardly finished when Gen. Weaver was recognized and proposed a substitute to the substitute. His proposition was for the appointment of a conference committee to go to Kansas City. There were whoops all around while he made his proposition, and Jerry Simpson followed him with another substitute to the substitute. His plan was to have the matter of a nomination placed in the hands of a national committee to be elected by the convention and that committee to be instructed to go to Kansas City and make a deal with the Democrats.

The convention was still in an uprear and there were fifteen or twenty delegates on their feet, yelling, "I make a point of order" and "Get off that platform," and "Washburn, you can'r run this convention alone," and similar things too numerous to mention. Gen. Weaver made a point of order against Jerry Simpson and Jerry swatted one back at the General. The crowd was evidently with Jerry, for they yelled "Come out of that, Weaver get down

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were resented and two or three times affairs | with your delegates and talk; don't keep the were on the verge of a riot. Diatform."

The uproar was still at its height when E. Gerry Brown got the floor again and shouted that as the mover of the original resolution he did not want to see the convention spend its time in useless gabble, and he proposed to withdraw his resolution and to take a vote right away on the subject.

"In the language of the late departed," he roared dramatically, "let us see where we are at."

at."
"Point of order, point of order," screamed delegates all over the hall.

Then a Minnesota man with leather lungs shouted a motion that all the substitutes be laid on the table in a lump. He was greeted with cries of "Regular Order, Regular Order," and cries for Simpson and for a half dezen other well-known men.

well-known men.
Simpson made a speech in which he declared that the Populists had made, the greatest mistake of their lives four years ago in having two tails to their kite, and the only thing to do now was to unite and secure fusion of all the elements opposed to plutocracy. He wound up his speech with "And now I call for a vote."

ALLEN AND BUTLER PLEAD FOR THEIR PLANS. The idea of shutting off debate caught from The idea of shutting off debate caught from forty to fifty Populists with speeches to let off at once, and there were yells of disapproval. Finally Senator Butler got the floor and he made a passionate appeal for the convention to make a nomination and thus save the life of the Populist party. While he was talking there was a continual roar of applause from the Populists who were with him and laughs of derision and yells from the "Pops" who were against him His speech was full of "Great God, fellow citizens," and "in Heaven's name, my friends." He thundered:

"Must we crucify the party for the election of Mr. Bryan? This is a People's party convention and, by the Eternal, it shall continue to be one."

tion and, by the Eternal, it shall continue to be one."

"Yi, yi, yi, whoop," roared the crowd. Senator Butter sailed into the Cincinnati Pops. He said that they couldn't kill the Populist party, but that if this convention didn't nominate a candidate the party would be. He pictured how the party could be saved and all the votes could be got out for Bryan by nominating a candidate who, if he was not accepted by the Democratic Convention, would go around the country from ocean to ocean making speeches on the same platform with the Democratic candidate. He thought the convention could nominate a man who would be acceptable to the Democratis, but if it couldn't then his plan, he knew, wouldn't work.

Amid the yells of approval and disapproval he knew, wouldn't work.

Amid the yells of approval to the same line as Jerry Simpson and said the "Pops" had made fools of themselves four years ago and they should not do it again. His address was a passionate one.

assionate one.

He declared that if the convention wanted to He declared that if the convention wanted to make it impossible for the election of any man for Vice-President, all it had to do was to nominate him and thus say to the Democratic Convention: "You are forced to take this man." He said that the Republican ticket would be William McKinley and John D. Long and, after the nomination of that ticket, it would be easier to tell who would be the wise man to nominate with Bryan.

the nomination of that ficket, it would be easier to tell who would be the wise man to nominate with Bryan.

The next man who got the floor was Dr. H. S. Taylor of Illinois. Dr. Taylor is the best speaker here and he did not do a thing but poke sticks at Senator Allen and his crowd and boost along Senator Butler and his crowd. Allen had declared that nothing could kill the Populists. Taylor standing directly in front of him, both hands waying, recalled to his mind the fate of the Greenback party, the Union Labor party and a dozen other parties and he wiggled their skeletons in a most realistic fashion as a warning to the Populists if they gave in now. He talked of the veneered Democrats of the East coming into the party with stealthy step, bent on mischief and saying to the leaders of Kansas City: "We have swallowed Bryan. Now its heaven's name give us a modern man for second place."

lace."

He said: "That's what they are doing and if
the don't nominate him here that's what they
till succeedin doing. We can't make ourselves
djuncts to the enemies of the country." He
tointed East and roared. To the Tory end of America."
The wind-up of this speech was a boom for ex-Congressman Towne and he rictured Towne in more glowing terms even than had been used in describing the ex-Boy Orator of the Platte.

It was getting on toward 6 o'clock and there

It was getting on toward 6 o'clock and there was a demand for an adjournment, which was itterly fought, but which was taken all right. It was not a victory for either side in the Vice-Presidential fight, although it came from the locks who favored the nomination. The Populists were hungry and tired and wanted a couple of hours' rest.

While the wrangle had been going on, the managers of the local committee had been figuring on how they could come out somewhere near square on the financial end of the convention, and they decided to cut the price of admission down to a quarter. Here is their announcement, printed in big type in the newspapers: "Only 25 cents to-night. Best session of the

only 25 cents to night. Best session of the convention. Eloquent speeches, fine music. The Executive Committee charge only 25 cents this evening in order to give all the city people a chance to attend the best session of the convention. There will be good music, and the great fight over the nomination for Vice-President is scheduled to commence at 8 o'clock. Fill the tent."

The adjournment of the convention did not stop the argument by any means and the two hours were spent outside of the circus tent in the dereset kind of wrangling. Long before 8 o'clock the crowd began gathering for the night session.

The nonlinear and 520 against.

Then came the vote on the original motion that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate. This was adopted and the roll call for nomination was begun.

o'clock the crowd began gathering for the night session.

FIGHT BESUMED AT THE NIGHT SESSION.

The reduction in the price of admission had the effect of drawing out the biggest crowd that has attended any of the sessions, but the bleachers around the walls of the tent were still empty. The outside wind had died out somewhat and the tent wall was not so disturbed.

When the afternoon session adjourned F. G. Washburn had just got the floor to advocate his bargain counter job lot of candidates; plan. Mr. Washburn led off the night session. He insisted that his plan should be accepted by both sides, because, by it, it would be possible for the Populists to select their own men and at the same time not to appear to force the Democratic Convention to nominate any one. Mr. Washburn declared that by his plan a lot of aspirants for Vice-Presidential honor could be satisfied. He mentioned ex-Congressman Towns and the convention not naming anybody for the office for the reason that the Middle-of-the-road Populists would call them cowards.

There were slaty calls for recognition. Gen Weaver was the lucky man. He called down Senator Butler for predicting the death of the Populist party. He declared that the statement was a weapon in the hands of the Contention denanded that it be adopted. He said that he was for Towne and that every man of the lowa delegation was for Towne, but that the way to make it impossible for Towne, but that the way to make it impossible for Towne, but that the way to make it impossible for Towne, but that the way to make it impossible for Towne, but that the opposition was in a conciliatory mood. There were veils of "That's right, now you're talking sense."

Gen. Weaver declared that he was willing to meet the opposition half way. He asked if the opposition was in a conciliatory mood. There was another scramble for the floor. E. Gerry Brown got it again. "Men of this convention," he thoughered, "as you took W. J. Bryan, stop throwing bricks at each other and get together." He declared that he was un FIGHT BESUMED AT THE NIGHT SESSION.

DELEGATES NEARLY COME TO BLOWS.

When Brown had finished there was another wrangle for the floor, and it nearly led to a fist light. All day and all evening ex-Fusion congressman John F. Kelly of South Dakota has been trying to get recognition from the chair. He had been ignored. Chairman Patterson recognized Delegate Greene of Michigan, Now the ex-Congressman leaped from his seat and roared.

"Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my right to be heard. I want to tell you that you are a miscrable bunco steerer, a bunco steerer. You are not fit to be in a Populist convention and you never will be in another if I can help it."

Keliv was shaking with rage and he leaned for over the rail toward the foot of the platform and roared out denunciation while he shook both fists.

"I stand upon my rights as a delegate to this convention," he roared. "And, you miserable bunco steerer, you cannot hunco me."

Half the crowd was on its feet, yelling and screaming. The solid South Pakota delegation rushed up to the back of Kelly and said.

"You are right, and, old man, we'll stand by you."

Kelly kept up his denunciation. There were mingled eners and hisses. Finally, friends of the ex-Congressman took held of him and pulled him away for a minute. All the while the chairman had been pounding for order and

and he said:

"The Chair desires to make an explanation."

"One is due," yelled Kelly

"The Chair," said Patterson, "has endeavored to be fair in this fight and let the speakers afternate. The man there has attempted to intimidate the Chair." date the Chair."
"That's a falsehood," roared Kelly, "a false-

Again the South Dakota men surrounded Out to-day. 16 pages. 3 centa—Ada

Kelly and from six or seven other delegations husky Populists started forward, tearing of their coats as they made their way. The South Dakota men began to pace, too, and it looked

"It was my intention," went on the Chairman, "to recognize the gentleman from South Dakota when we had heard Mr. Greene. I could not do it before for the reason that he advocated the old side. I will say now that when Mr. Greene has finished I will recognize the gentleman from South Dakota not because he is Mr. Kelly but because he claims to represent our hosts, the people of the State of South Dakota."

Kelly was still on his feet and the crowd was velling at him "Sit down, damn you, sit down "He thundered back: "I'll not take my seat for that bunco steerer."

Coats were still off, and another start was made for the South Dakota delegation. The South Dakota delegation. The South Dakota men stood their ground ready for the assault. Delegate Morgan, blue-shirted and husky, yelled: "Order there, boys, order and he rushed forward with his coat off. He hurled his hat to the floor, and was going to take Kelly out. He was seized and held, and then the crowd closed in. It was too thick for a successful fight.

Mr. Greena in the magnitude had been delegated as the successful fight.

a successful fight.

Mr. Greene in the meantime had started in reciting a poem to distract the attention of the main body of the crowd. He bawied it at the top of his lungs and finally it had a sedative effect and the row quieted down.

Kelly was recognized later and made an eloquent speech in favor of the plan to nominate a candidate. He denounced the bargain-counter plan and the conference-committee plan and declared that he would never go hatin-hand to the Democratic Convention and ask any favors. His speech was wildly applauded and it looked as if he had the majority of the delevates with him.

There were demands for the previous question and then followed another row and yells of "gag rule." There were thirty or forty names before the chairman of the men who wanted to make speeches. This led to a wave of protests.

JERRY SIMPSON CLOSES THE DEBATE.

JERRY SIMPSON CLOSES THE DEBATE. JERRY SIMPSON CLOSES THE DEBATE.
The chairman declared that he would put
the previous question and would let Jerry
Simpson close the debate. The rules called for
the closing of the debate by the affirmative side
of the question, and that would have given the
nomination men the last say. Simpson was on
the other side, but the nomination men said let
him talk. The previous question was put and
Jerry started in.

He got it in great humon. He did not fear

him talk. The previous question was put and Jerry started in.

He got it in great humor. He did not fear the death of the Populist party, he said, for in his time he had belonged to half a dozen parties. No matter how many parties died, he said, others always rose to go forward with the principles. He declared that what was needed was common sense, and common sense demanded the success of the Conference Committee plan. He said that the opposition to that plan was concentrated in States and could not elect a Populist candidate if all the Populists combined voted for one man for dog pound keeper. That raised a rumpus. Minnesota yelled, "How about Minnesota?" Four or five other States also protested. Simpson declared that the opposition all came from the folks who were opposed to Bryan in 1896.

Then the crowd got after him and had fun

tested. Simpson declared that the opposition all came from the folks who were opposed to Brvan in 1896.

Then the crowd got after him and had fun with him. They told him he did not tell the truth and he did not know what he was talking about. Jerry yelled back that it didn't make any difference and he went on with a plea for the Conference Committee. He declared that Bryan was a Populist and he was the candidate of the "Pops." In nominating him the convention had not taken a Democrat, but a "Pop." and it was only right that the Democrats should have a chance to nominate the Vice-President if they accepted the "Pop" candidate for the first place.

Before beginning his speech Simpson had a talk with tien. Weaver, and he and the General had flixed up a surprise for the convention. In carrying out the plan Jerry brought in the name of ex-Congressman Towne of Minnesota. He said Towne was second only to Bryan himself. Gen Weaver jumped up and demanded what Mr. Towne's wishes were.

"I'll tell what he thinks," said Simpson. "I saw a telegram from him this afternoon, in which he said he thought it unwise for the convention to nominate."

"Bead it, read it." velled the crowd.

vention to nominate "Read it, read it," yelled the crowd "I think my word is good enough,"

Jerry.

"No, itisn't," came back in a roar, "read it."

"It was a private telegram," pleaded Simpson, "but I say on my honor as a gentleman that the telegram is as I say."

"I don't believe a word of it," yelled a voice, and there were yells of, "right, right, it's a lie." NOMINATION MEN WIN.

structions to confer with the Kansas City Convention, the result was in doubt until Texas was called and Harry Tracey cast the 121 votes of that State against the proposition. The result was 268 yeas, 492 navs. The nomination men had won.

Senator Allen jumped up and moved the nomination of ex-Congressman Towne by acclamation. There were yells of "Regular order," and shouts and hoots at Allen.

The roll call was begun again.

This time, on the Washburn bargain counter proposition, the roll call resulted 270 for the

NOMINATIONS BEGUN.

Illinois was the first State to respond Tor-nado Jones made a speech nominating Dr. Howard S. Taylor of Chicago. He said he was a better man than Towne because Towne was a Republican and Taylor had always been a

Republican and Taylor had always been a Populist.

Senator Allen took the chair at this point because Chairman Patterson's voice had entirely given out. A. J. Westfall jumped up when Iowa was called. He did not wear any collar, but he knew how to talk and he nominated "Cyclone" Davis, while the crowd whooped it up. T. H. Tibbles of Nebraska seconded the nomination of Davis. When Kansas-was called Jerry Simpson numed John Bridenthal, the State Bank Commissioner of Kansas. George F. Washburn responded for Massachusetts and named E. Gerry Brown of Boston.

Major J. M. Bowler, Dairy Commissioner of Minnesata, next named ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne. Missouri seconded Taylor's nomination. Montana put forward an orator who jumped on Mr. Towne as an agent of the Standard Oil company. He had to be called down twice for exceeding his time, and he finally nominated Congressman Lentz of Ohio. When Nebraska was called M. F. Hurlington seconded Towne's nomination.

Capt. J. B. Lioyd, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms

was called M. F. Hurlington seconded Towne's nomination.

Capt. J. B. Lloyd, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, seconded Towne's nomination for North Carolina. North Dakota also seconded Towne's momination.

Phansylvania named Theodore P. Rynder of Erie. South Dakota seconded Towne. "Cyclone" Dayis himself appeared when Texas was called and he declared he couldn't be a candidate. He seconded Towno's nomination. Dr. Taylor followed "Cyclone Dayis" and withdraw his name. Taylor seconded Towne. Wisconsin seconded Towne, so did Michigan. Rynder of Pennsylvania withdrew his name. Jerry Simpson withdrew Bridenthal and Brown of Massachusetts withdrew his That left Towne the only candidate, and he was nominated by acclamation.

A Michigan delegate moved that a committee be appointed, one delegate from each delegation, to go to Kansas City and tell the Democrats and the Silver Republicans what had been done.

Silver Issue Reaffirmed; Trusts, Imperialism and Porto Rico Tariff Condemned. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.-This is the platform adopted by the Populist Convention here to-day:

The People's party of the United States in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters upon the wide extension of its princioles in all directions, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms and calls upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialistic power to unite with it in bringing the government back to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. It extends to its ailies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promse of honest and hearty cooperation in every effort for their success. To the people of the United States we offer the following platform as the expression of our unalterable convic-

Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation and delegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the purse and pence of the people. We denounce this act

nestic and foreign, payable in gold coin or its equivalent, thus enormously increasing the pardens of the debtors and enriching the Second-For refunding "coin" bonds, not to mature for years, into long-time gold bonds so as to make their payment improbable and our

First For making all money obligations, do-

Third-For taking from the Treasury over Have You a Cashier?

fifty millions of dollars in a time of war, and presenting it as a premium to bondholders to accomplish the refunding of bonds not due Fourth-For doubling the capital of bankers

by returning to them the face value of their bonds in current money notes, so that they may draw one interest from the Government and another from the people.

Fifth-For allowing banks to expand and conract their circulation at pleasure, thus con-

Irolling prices of all products.

Sixth—For authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new gold bonds to an unlimited amount whenever he deems it necessary to replenish the gold hoard, thus enabling usurers o secure more bonds and more bank currency by drawing gold from the Treasury, thereby creating an "endless chain" for perpetually adding to a perpetual debt.

Seventh, for striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow three hundred and forty-six millions of dollars more from the banks, at an annual cost of over wenty millions of dollars.

While barring out the money of the Constitution this law opens the printing mints of the Treasury to the free coinage of bank paper money, to enrich the few and impoverate the

We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this eighth financial onspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certifirates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior National Banking laws, the remai ing portion of the bank notes to be replaced with full legal tender Government paper money and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level.

We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facili-

tate exchange.
With Thomas Jefferson we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inallenable heritage of the people. The Government should so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly. original homestead policy should be enforced and future settlers upon the public domain should be entitled to a free homestead, while all who have paid an acreage price to the Government under existing laws should have their homestead rights restored.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railways in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the extortion, tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished in a manner consistent with

sound public policy.

Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are
the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instru-

the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information, which instruments of commerce are public functions and which our foretathers declared in the Constitution should be controlled by the people through their Congress for the public welfare. The one remedy for the trusts is that the ownership as decourted be assumed and exercised by the teode.

We further cemand that all tariffs on goods controlled by a trust shall be abolished.

To cope with the trust evil, the people must act directly without the intervention of representatives who may be controlled or influenced. We therefore demand direct legislation, giving the people law making and veto power under the initiative and referendum. A majority of the people can never be corruptly influenced.

Applanding the valor of our Army and Navy in the Spanish War, we denounce the conduct of the Administration in changing a war for humanity into a war of conquest. The action of the Administration in the Philippines is in conflict with all the precedents of our national life, at war with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the plain precepts of humanity.

of the Administration in the Philippines is in conflict with all the precedents of our national life, at war with the Decaration of Independence, the Constitution and the plain precepts of humanity. Murder and arson have been our response to the appeals of the people who asked only to establish a free government in their own lards. We demand the stoppage of this war of extermination by the assurance to the Philippines of independence and protection under a stable government of their own creation.

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the American flar are one and inseparable. The island of Porto Rice is a part of the territory of the United States, and by levying special and extraordinary customs duties on the commerce of that island the Administration has violated the Constitution, abandoned the fundamental principles of American liberty, and striven to give the lie to the contention of our forefathers that there should be no taxation without representation.

Out of the imperialism which would force an undested domination on our part over the Philippines springs the un-American cry for a large standing army. Nothing in the character or purposes of our people justifies us in ignoring the plain lesson of history and putting our liberties in jeopardy by assuming the burden of militarism which is crushing the people of the Old World. We denounce the Administration for its sinister efforts to substitute a standing army for the citizen soidery, which is the best safeguard of the Republic.

We extend to the hrave boys of South Africa our sympathy and moral support in their patriotic struggle for the rights of self government, and we are unalterably opposed to any alliance, open or covert, between the United States and any other nation that will tend to the destruction of human liberty.

A further manifestation of imperialism is to be found in the mining district of Idaho. In the Court d'Alenes soldiers have been used to overawe miners striving for a greater measure of industrial independence. And we

ers their inherent liberty and compels them to



forswear their manhood and their right before forswear their manhood and their right before being permitted to seek employment. The importation of Japanese and other laborers under contract to serve monopolistic corporations is a notorious and flagrant violation of the immigration laws. We demand that the Federal Government shall take cognizance of this menacing evil and repress it under existing laws. We further pledge ourselves to strive for the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of Mongolian and Malayan immigration.

the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of Mongolian and Malayan immigration.

We indorse municipal ownership of public utilities, and declare that the advantages which have accrued to the public under that system will be multiplied one hundred fold by its extension to natural interstate monopolies.

We denounce the practice of issuing injunctions in cases of disputes between employers and employees, making criminal acts by organizations which are not criminal when performed by individuals, and demand legislation to restrain the evil.

We demand that United States Senators and all other officials as far as practicable be elected by direct vote of the people.

Believing that the elective franchise and untramelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement by coercion and intimidation adopted in some States as unrepublican and undemocratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

We denounce the expensive red tape system, political favoritism, cruel and unnecessary delay and criminal invasion of the statutes in the management of the pension offices and demand the simple and honest execution of the law and fulfilment by the nation of its pledges to secure pensions to all its honorably discharged veterans.

C. A. Towne's Career.

Charles A. Towne was born Nov. 21, 1858, in Oakland county, Mich. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He moved to Duluth, Minn., in 1890. He took an active partin all the political campaigns of Michigan after 1876. He was first a candidate for office when he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican. He became a Free Silver Republican in 1896 and supported Bryan. He was defeated for reelection to Congress in 1896 and in 1898

IOWA INDORSES M'KINLEY.

An Effort, However, to Secure Approval for the Porto Rico Law Fails. DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.-The Republican State Convention to-day was without a single contest or a difference of opinion. The delegates-at-large were selected by acclamation.

The platform was very brief. It declared that the policies presented by the Republican party four years ago have been fully vindicated and the promises all redeemed. On the money question the platform says: "We insist that not an Issue can be paramount to the maintenance of public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call upon all conservative men to act with us in

keeping that party from power." The extension of self government to all the peoples that have lately come under the protection of the United States is favored, to be given as fast as they demonstrate their capacity to exercise it. American authority over the new dominion is said to be a trust "to be exercised with an eye single to their instruc

exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity."
Legislation to protect the public from evils of
combinations in restraint of trade is favored.
The Administration of President McKinley is
indorsed, and the restoration of the prosperity
and the increase of National prestige is largely
credited thereto. The work of the present Republican Congress is heartily approved and the
reelection of President McKinley is demanded.
The delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia
Convention are: Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, Lafayette
Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital,
George W. French of Davenport and J. H.
Smith of Cedar Rapids. Gov. Shaw was
elected chairman of the whole delegation.
The make-up of the delegation indicates that
the present party management has been the present party management has been strongly indorsed. Ernest T. Hart, represent-ing the dominant faction, will be elected a mem-ber of the National Committee to succeed A. B.

ber of the National Committee to succeed A. B. Cummings.

The State convention to nominate State officers will be held at Des Moines on Aug. 1.

An attempt to secure the indorsement of the Porto Rican legislation of Congress was throttled in the committee room. George D. Perkins of Sioux City offered a resolution indorsing theaction of Congress in the legislation recently adopted for the island. There was a large representation of members of the last General Assembly present who voted as members of the Legislature, for a resolution protesting against the Porto Rican bill. They promptly served notice that any attempt to secure an indorsement of the policy would be fought on the floor of the convention. The plank was dropped and the only contest begun was avoided.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS UNITED.

More Than Half the Delegates to the State Convention Were Former Silver Men. DENVER, May 10 .- Many men who have until recently been leaders in the Silver Republican party, to-day took part in the State Republican Convention in Denver. Out of nearly seven hundred delegates, more than half have been outside the ranks of the Republican party during the last four or five years, but have come back for good.

"This looks like old times," was the usual salutation as members of the reunited factions

met.

All in all, it was the greatest convention in Colorado in many a year, and points to the redemention of the State from fusion rule. The plan of the Colorado Republicans this year is to choose as candidates the very best men in the party. A beginning was made to-day in the selection of delegates -at-large to the National Convention. The men chosen are Senator Edward O. Wolcott. David H. Moffatt, Winfield S. Stratton and D. R. C. Brown. Senator Wolcott was received with tremendous cheering. In addressing the convention he said:

"A wave swept over this State a few years ago that took from its moorings the best blood of the State. We all sought what we believed to be the best welfare of the commonwealth. We have come together again never to be separated. [Applause.] The boys in the Philippines and prosperity at home have done that which Bryanism cannot undo. In my opinion there is but one test for Republicanism in Colorado, and that is from now and from hence to support Republican principles and Republican tickets."

The keynote of the convention was the cordial reunion of the silver and the gold wings of the party. As Colorado is normally Republican, confidence is expressed by many that the tremendous majority for Bryan in 1896 may this year be overcome met.
All in all, it was the greatest convention

NEW RUNNING MATE FOR M'KINLEY. didacy of Col. Torrey, the Rough Rider. ROCHESTER, May 10 .- Secretary and Treasure A. O. Bunnell of the State Republican Editorial Association to-day said that this week's issue of his paper, the Dansville Advertiser, to be issued

to-morrow, will number over 31,000 copies. The

edition will be devoted to the candidacy for the

Vice-Presidency of Col. Jay L. Torrey of Rough Hotel to-day from Embar, Wyo. Mr. Bunnell in a printed circular says that Mr. Bunnell in a printed circular says that the boom of Col. Torrey for the Republican nomination for Vice-President will be backed by some of the Republican leaders of the country, once it is gotten well under way. The Advertiser will devote one page to a sketch of Torrey's life, his services in Cuba during the Spanish war, together with many testimonials from eminent Judges and statesmen from all over the country as to the character and qualifications of the new candidate.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 10 .- E. Gardner, young business man residing at Whitney's Point, a short distance from this city, is under arrest for forgery. It is charged that he signed his father's name to a check for \$225, which a friend here afterward cashed. When the check was presented here at the bank his friend was informed that it was bogus, and the arrest followed. His friends say he will satisfactorily additional that it was bogus, and the arrest followed.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

The police here have been asked by the wife of George M. iferbert, a newspaper adventising agent of chleago, last heard of in New York on May 4, when he telegraphed home to his wife, to look for him. A regular meeting of the Society for the Study of Practical School Problems will be held on Saturday in the rooms of the School of Peddagogy, New York University, Washington Square and Waverley place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dr. C. E. Meleney will give his second address on "Content in Language Teaching," to be followed by a discussion.

Special Sale of Silk Waists.

A most fortunate purchase enables us to offer

500 Silk Waists, at 1/3 less

than former prices.

Four Lots: \$7.00 to \$8.00 Waists, now \$5.50.

\$10.00 to \$12.00 Waists, now \$7.50.

\$12.50 to \$15.00 Waists, now \$9.50. \$16.00 to \$18.50 Waists, now

\$15.00. Also the balance of our Imported Waists, formerly \$37.50 to \$50.00, reduced to

\$25.00. Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FAVOR INTERCHURCH FELLOWSHIP. Plan Warmly Commended at the Congregational Conference.

The Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Con-

gregational Churches held two sessions yes-terday afternoon and evening in the Broadway Tabernacle. Forty churches were represented by delegates. In the afternoon the following ticket was elected for the ensuing year: President. E. P. Lvon: Vice-Presidents. William H. Nichols and F. E. Ramsdell; Recording Secretary, the Rev. Horace Porter; Statistical Secretary, the Rev. F. W. King; Treasurer, Gilbert Hassell; Chairman of the Executive Committee W. I. Washburn.

During the intermission between the afternoon and the evening sessions a reception was held in the Tabernacle, followed by a dinner. In the evening session the principal point of interest was three addresses on the subject of "Interchurch Fellowship." The Rev. Doniald S. MacKay, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, made an address in which he advocated more interchurch fellowship. The Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension said that while he did not yet sea an organic union of all tha churches in sight, nevertheless he felt that the greater the interchurch fellowship, the greater and more effective would be the work done by all churches of all denominations. The Rev. George T. Purves of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church said he agreed with the Rev. Mr. Grant that an organic union was not in sight, but that he was glad to see an exchange of preachers, ideas and friendship growing between the churches. H. Nichols and F. E. Ramsdell; Recording

KILLING OFF PRAIRIE DOGS. A Heavy Gas That Follows Them Into Theh Holes and Asphyxiates Them.

From the Chicago Record. AUSTIN, Tex., May which has caused the farmers and stockmer of the panhandle section of Texas severe losses during the past several years, is fast being county, member of the State Legislature, who introduced a bill at the last session of that body. providing for the extermination of all the prairie dogs in the State. has been spending a few days in Austin. He says that while he regrets that his bill did not become a law and thereby make the killing of the prairie dogs compulsory, yet a new method of killing the little animals has been discovered and is being generally adopted by the farmers and stockmen

throughout the pest-stricken section. "It was discovered several months ago." Mr. Peery said. "that the animals could be extermi-Peery said. 'that the animals could be exterminated by suffocation, the method being to saturate a piece of cotton with bisulphide of carbon. This is dropped in the prairie dog's mound and covered over. It rapidly generates a gas, which has a tendency to penetrate downward into every corner of the underground chambers occupied by the parent dogs and their young, giving them a quick and easy death. Millions of prairie dogs have been killed in this manner during the past few months. A number of mea have taken hold of the work, as a regular business, and they take contracts to rid farms of and ranches of the pest at the extremely log rate of 4 cent. per acre. or \$25'per section. In asmuch as the animals destroyed fully 50 per cent. of the grass and wheat in the panhandle section, the landowners can well afford to pay the low price demanded for getting rid of the little pests. The only difficulty about making the riddance permanent is that the rairoad companies and State own vast tracts of land in the panhandle and there is no effort being made to exterminate the prairie dogs on these lands. They propagate very rapidly and are continually migrating from one section into another It will, therefore, take constant work to keep the dogs off those sections of lands which adjoin the railroad and State lands. The State and railroads should be forced to exterminate the pests on their own lands, and if that was done the complete eradication of the pest in Texas would soon be accomplished."

Previous to the discovery that the prairie dogs could be easily killed by the fumes of bisulphide of carbon, the principal method of exterminating them was by trapping and poison. This was such a slow process, however, that comparatively little headway was made.

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses nated by suffocation, the method being to satur-

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses are more fully and ably treated in THE SUN'S news columns than in any other medium. Advertising thus becomes more valuable in THE SUN for obvious reasons. Remember this.—Adv.

WINE vs. COFFEE.

A Test Case. "A wine maker's wife on whom I was calling a year or two ago, urged me to drink a large cup of very strong coffee when I had declined to take a glass of wine for the reason that the wine affected me unpleasantly. The cof-fee was so strong that my head reeled and rolled for two or three days, and I decided the wine would have been the more temperate drink, after all.

"I had been a moderate user of coffee, but had been suffering from sick headaches for some time and was becoming very suspicious that coffee was the cause of them. After this experiment the drug power of coffee was made so plain that I abandoned it altogether and had

so plain that I abandoned it altogether and had a long season of hot water drinking, which is not enjoyable, as you will admit "After awhile I was introduced to Postum Food Coffee, and it proved a joy and promise of pleasure to come. It tasted so much like coffee that I waited for some of the eviceffects to develop. They did not come, so I drank it three times a day and still continue. The habit spread from me to the rest of the family. Even father, a confirmed coffee drinker, as years old, now drinks Postum with great relish, and his health has been better the past winter than for several years.

"On Christmas we had a reunion of several old-time irrends and served Postum instead of coffee. One of the lades, who holds an important educational position and must cure for her nerves, said. Give me the smallest cup.

portant educational position and must care for her nerves, said. Give me the smallest cap, I dare not drink coffee. She was told that it was not coffee, but was Postum. After drinking a little of it she said: I never liked Postum before. The way we made it, it was so colorless and flat, but this is delicious, and she passed up for the second cup.

"I explained that she could always have Postum delicious if she would follow the directions as to the amount to use and time to boil."

Mrs. M. P. Haines, Prospect Park, Cal.—Add.